





The August Elections.

That by-gones should be by-gones, is a maxim of party policy of very general application, and perhaps, in all cases, it would be better to bury our remembrance of past feuds, so far, at least, as their bitterness is concerned; and only to recall them for the purpose of employment as beacons to guard us against falling into the same errors in the future. It is purely in this spirit, and not with any desire to excite feelings tending to crimination or reprimand, that we allude to the difficulties, and, indeed, partial failure of the Democratic party in the last election for members of the State Legislature. Few can doubt but that, had the Democratic force been united in the several counties, its aggregate majority in the General Assembly would have been such as to have rendered all intrigues in that body perfectly powerless; and, even as it was, had every member hailing as a Democrat, stood up in good faith, a very different result might have been anticipated. These things are notorious, and our present reference to them, is simply for the purpose of using them as a warning in the approaching Congressional contest in August next, when we do sincerely hope, that the party will go forward as one man, with no divisions or dissensions, through the effects of which the Democratic strength may be weakened in the Congressional delegation, as it was last year in the members to the House of Commons of the State. All the States in which elections have been held since the great Presidential contest in November last, have shown constant increasing majorities for the Democratic party. To this rule we have seen no exception, and we do most sincerely trust that North Carolina will not be the first State to furnish an instance of falling off. Of this, we feel confident that there is not the slightest danger, if even common prudence govern our counsels, and we be not insane enough to split among ourselves. Of this latter, we do not see much probability.

In the first District, (chiefly Outlaw's), the difficulty, we presume, will rather be in getting a candidate into the field, than in adjusting the conflicting claims of aspirants. This District was Whig in November, but not by any means hopelessly so; and we are pleased to notice that our friends in the various Counties composing it are moving for a Convention to be held at Gatesville, at an early day, for the purpose of bringing out a suitable person as candidate, and devising other proper measures for securing the success of the party in the approaching contest. Friends with whom we have conversed, resident in Halifax and other Counties of the District, speak in a tone very far removed from desponding. They regard the chances as very fair.

In the second and Wayne District, we presume a Convention will be held. A meeting was held last week at Goldsboro', and 50 Delegates appointed to represent Wayne county therein. Messrs. Lane and Ruffin, formerly candidates under different circumstances, are prominently spoken of in connection with the nomination. Mr. Loftin, County Clerk of Lenoir county, is also mentioned, or has announced himself as a candidate. We presume that Mr. L. will abide the decision of a Convention. At any rate, nothing but the most culpable negligence, or unpardonable bad faith, can possibly prevent the election of a Democrat from a District in which the party majority is over two thousand. And certainly, the Democrats of the Second District are not the men from whom any wavering need be feared.

Of course, we cannot say what may yet happen, but, so far, we see no reason to suppose that there will be any Whig candidate in this District. Our own opinion is that there will not; nor, although rumours have not been wanting, have we been led to anticipate any opposition to Mr. Ashe from among the ranks of his own party. It will be time enough to discuss the course most prudent to be pursued in such case, when such case arises.

In the Fourth District, Messrs. Venable and Lewis, both Democrats, are candidates. A Convention has been talked of, but none as yet seems to be decided upon. Mr. Lewis is spoken of as a gentleman of highly respectable character and talents; Mr. Venable is, of course, well known, and his friends seem confident of his re-election. The District is Democratic by over two thousand. There seems to be no idea of Whig opposition, upon which, perhaps, may depend the calling of a Convention.

The Fifth District contains a Whig majority of some eighteen to nineteen hundred, and is of course conceded to that party. Something, perhaps, might be done towards paving the way for the future by reducing the majority; but as matters now stand, there is little ground to hope for the present. In the Sixth District, however, the majority is not over a thousand, and our friends, many of them at least, think that there is room for exertion and a reasonable hope of success. This District is, in a great measure, that represented in the last Congress by Joseph P. Caldwell, a very respectable gentleman, who, although a Whig, could not support General Scott; he took no active part in the contest in any way. What may yet be done, remains to be seen.—There seems, so far, to have been no movement made on either side. Whether Mr. Caldwell will again be a candidate, or whether, if a candidate, he will not encounter opposition from the Scott wing of his own party, we cannot say, but presume that the course of the Democrats will be influenced very considerably by events which may occur. They would certainly prefer Mr. Caldwell to an ultra Scott Whig, and most certainly a good and true Democrat to either. The Seventh District we set down as Democratic. It is so beyond question, and nothing is requisite but proper action on the part of our friends, to elect triumphantly the candidate of our party. We have seen some of our old friends from that region, and they coincide with us in this belief: Public opinion in the upper part of the District—at least so far as we can judge from private conversation and the tone of the Democratic press—points to Burton Craig, Esq., of Salisbury, as the Democratic candidate. If selected as such, Mr. Craig will, no doubt, do his duty, and arouse and bring out the whole strength of the party. James Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, late Superintendent of the Mint there, will, in all probability, be his Whig competitor. In the Seventh District, as being the most nearly balanced, the greatest amount of caution will be necessary, and it will be requisite to unite and co-operate thoroughly. If this be done, the result will be certain victory.

Since the preceding paragraph was penned, we have received the Charlotte papers, and learn from them that Messrs. Craig and Osborne declared themselves candidates at Union Court last week. They are, therefore, fairly in the field, and are able, worthy champions of their respective parties. Of Mr. Craig's success, we have very little doubt.

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wing of the party, already in a measure, that the Democrats, in many of the mountain counties, very closely to our views of politics, and we should by all means prefer an up and down Democrat, still he is so very far preferable to a Scott Whig, at least to such Whig as would attack him for his course in the late Presidential struggle, and the chances for electing a Democrat in that District are so precarious, that we think prudence alone would avoid the risk of electing Mr. Gaither, by such a division of the State Rights forces as the running of a Democratic candidate might produce. Mr. Clingan has a far higher order of talents, and much greater personal popularity than his Scott opponent. A correspondent of the Rutherford Banner hints at Major Stokes, Democrat, as likely to come out. We hope, under the circumstances, he will not.

A great victory has a tendency to lead to the disorganization of the forces which achieved it, by giving currency to the impression that vigilance is no longer necessary, nor a full effort required. This must be guarded against. As for the effect of official patronage, one way or the other, we attach far less importance to it than most people do. To the great mass of the people, it is a matter of very little concern, whether the recipient of such or such an office be this man or that man, so they feel assured that the office will be administered properly, and in accordance with the principles which contain the real vitality of the party. Such, at least, is our view of the matter, and we think it is about right.—The great popular impulses which produce political revolutions are altogether independent of the office-holding or seeking influence, since, as a general rule, we believe that this influence is brought to bear about as strongly and effectively on the side of the defeated as of the victorious party. In our State politics, certainly, federal appointments should not be allowed to possess any weight, for their doing so would strike directly and heavily at the independence of the States.

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The Company contract to carry the Mexican mails free of charge, as also the troops, etc., of the General Government or of the States. The national property is to be transported for one fourth rates, and the metals, agricultural and industrial products of the Republic shall be transported for 25 per cent less than the usual rates.

The contract to subsist for fifty years, during which time the Mexican Government is to receive twenty per cent of the net revenue, and at its expiration, to enter into full and absolute possession of the road with all its appurtenances and necessary machinery. The Government shall be considered a stockholder, and have a one-third power in the direction.

Foreigners who become concerned in the mixed company, either as stockholders or under any other title which may give them a right to take part in it, to participate in its proceeds, or claim any of its concessions, shall have no greater rights than Mexicans. All questions of this nature, and such as may arise in regard to the acquisition, preservation or loss of stock, or rights in the said road, shall be decided by the proper national courts in conformity to law—the company to discourage any attempts at smuggling—to erect no forts, and transport no armed men without express authority from the Government.

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Spring Has Begun. In spite of all the poets that ever rhymed "trees" to "breeze," or "knees" to "fears," it is a humbug and an April Fool. It's not pleasant, no how. The weather is mean, generally speaking. March and April are the ugliest months in the year—especially both of them. The wind is altogether too high. People see dust, feel dust, eat dust, drink dust, and breathe dust, and do everything but "blow with the dust." One day, the warm weather affects the nervous system with a strong weakness, and the "spring fever" becomes general; while, on the next, a Northeast breeze bungs up all heads, and forces the most fastidious to sniffle out "Good bords," all of which is somewhat unpleasant, and even unromantic.

But then again—Now blush the flowers in shady bowers, and little doves bite grunting hogs, and cooing doves do tell their loves, among the trees, where jump the fleas, and echoes sweet the woods repeat of niggers tearing, and ripping and raring, and cursing and swearing, with liquor aboard; where they get it, no body knows a word. Well they don't.

MORE GOLD.—The Steamship Philadelphia, at N. Orleans on the 8th, reports the steamship Illinois on her way from Aspinwall to New York with two millions and a half of gold.

The steamer Tennessee was lost near San Francisco. She was valued at \$200,000. She was insured in England for \$100,000. The news from the mining regions in California is very favorable. The old diggings yield more abundantly than when first dug over. Gold mines of great value are being discovered in different parts of Oregon. The ship Contest has cleared from San Francisco, starting on her return voyage in a little over one hundred days from the day of her departure from New York. The California dates are up to the 16th ult.

The Steamship Europa arrived at New York on Saturday, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.

The British Parliament is not in session, and there is little of interest. The renewal of the East India Company's charter is at the present moment a subject of keen inquiry among commercial men, as well as politicians. There seems to be a feeling throughout the country, opposed to a longer domination over a country of a hundred and fifty millions of people, by a Board of four and twenty Directors, in London, Hall Street.

The amount of emigration from the British Islands, both to Australia and America, promises to exceed that of any former season.

The French funds had been depressed, but had rallied in consequence of some official statements indicating a settlement of the Turkish difficulties.

The demands of Russia had been slightly modified, and will, it is said, be accepted by the Porte. They are such, even in their modified state, as indicate the insolent consciousness of power on the part of the party demanding them, and nothing but a knowledge of the vanity of resistance, could lead Turkey to submit to them. England and France will hardly resist the dismemberment of Turkey which they begin to look upon as inevitable. They will simply stipulate that they shall have their share of the spoils.

Cotton is the same as by the Arctic's advice: the market dull. Broadstuffs have advanced slightly.

WM. C. BETTENCOURT, Esq., has been appointed Collector for the District of Wilmington, vice A. D. Moore, Esq., resigned.

Daniel Dickson, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Wilmington, N. C.

MR. KING.—The U. S. War Steamer Fulton, arrived at Mobile, from Havana, on the 11th inst., with Hon. Wm. R. King on board. His health is not improved, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.

The Extra Session of the Senate closed on the 11th inst., and the Senate having disposed of all the Executive business before it adjourned sine die.

Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed and confirmed as Minister to England. No appointment could have been made which would have given more general satisfaction. Mr. Buchanan's eminent abilities, and ripe experience, peculiarly fit him for the position which he is called upon to occupy.

Rumours of differences in the Cabinet, have, some how or other, crept into the papers, but obviously without even the slightest foundation. The Washington Union authoritatively contradicts the whole thing. It is perfectly groundless.

Mr. Panch says that the best way to curb a young man, is decidedly, to bridal him. A wful man, Mr. Panch!

NEW STEAM BOILER.—The reader will see on referring to our advertising columns, that a new and extraordinary improvement in Boilers is claimed, and the Rights advertised for sale. It is called the Irving Boiler.

Archibald M. Campbell, and not Wm. Bow, as previously announced, has been appointed Post Master at Fayetteville, N. C.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The twenty thousand dollar prize in the Havana Lottery of the 31st ultimo, was drawn by a married lady in Mobile, and cashed immediately upon receipt of the drawing. The ticket, No. 35,667, was sold by T. Guesnard, Jr., Royal street, Mobile. The drawing can be seen at this office.

The liquor sellers in New York are to strike on the 1st of May for 12 1/2 cents a drink.

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already in a measure, that the Democrats, in many of the mountain counties, very closely to our views of politics, and we should by all means prefer an up and down Democrat, still he is so very far preferable to a Scott Whig, at least to such Whig as would attack him for his course in the late Presidential struggle, and the chances for electing a Democrat in that District are so precarious, that we think prudence alone would avoid the risk of electing Mr. Gaither, by such a division of the State Rights forces as the running of a Democratic candidate might produce. Mr. Clingan has a far higher order of talents, and much greater personal popularity than his Scott opponent. A correspondent of the Rutherford Banner hints at Major Stokes, Democrat, as likely to come out. We hope, under the circumstances, he will not.

A great victory has a tendency to lead to the disorganization of the forces which achieved it, by giving currency to the impression that vigilance is no longer necessary, nor a full effort required. This must be guarded against. As for the effect of official patronage, one way or the other, we attach far less importance to it than most people do. To the great mass of the people, it is a matter of very little concern, whether the recipient of such or such an office be this man or that man, so they feel assured that the office will be administered properly, and in accordance with the principles which contain the real vitality of the party. Such, at least, is our view of the matter, and we think it is about right.—The great popular impulses which produce political revolutions are altogether independent of the office-holding or seeking influence, since, as a general rule, we believe that this influence is brought to bear about as strongly and effectively on the side of the defeated as of the victorious party. In our State politics, certainly, federal appointments should not be allowed to possess any weight, for their doing so would strike directly and heavily at the independence of the States.

But we have exceeded our limits. The time is not one for active, electioneering or public excitement; but favorable, rather, to a calm review and candid examination of our position.

Our trip to Whiteville. Our associate paid a visit to Whiteville on Monday last, on the Manchester Road. The Road, we are pleased to learn, is in good order—the cars are excellent, and the locomotives large. The speed about 30 miles per hour. The track has been completed a little beyond Porter's Swamp, about 65 miles from Brunswick River, from which place the cars start. Distilleries are being erected at several points on the Road in Columbus county. Lands have materially advanced in price in this county, since the Road has gone into operation.

The Superior Court was in session, his Honor Judge Dick, presiding. A large number of frivolous cases of indictments of various kinds, were disposed of on Monday and Tuesday. Columbus will be a very different county in five years from this time. It possesses all the elements of wealth, and all the facilities for progress, in a measure not exceeded by any county in the State; and its resources will soon be largely developed by the access to market which the construction of the Railroad will open up to its products.

We return our thanks to our patrons for the very liberal manner in which they came forward and squandered old accounts; and also for the liberal increase to our list—both Daily and Weekly.

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—It appears by recent advices from Mexico, that Col. Sloc and other citizens of the United States, in connection with certain citizens of the Republic of Mexico, have entered into a contract with the Supreme government of Mexico for the construction of a communication across the Isthmus, and Messrs. Mora and Gonzales, the agents of the government, had left Vera Cruz for Minatitlan, to make delivery of the route to Senor Bonafacio Gutierrez, the agent of the company.—The company had already deposited three hundred thousand dollars in the Mexican Treasury.

According to the contract the communication shall be by the River Coatzacoalcas as far as navigable, and thence by plank and railroad to the Pacific—the plank road to be finished in three and the railroad in four years; the direction of the road being such as engineers shall point out as the shortest and easiest. The government grants to the company land for all its necessary purposes, and allows it to take gratis from the public lands any materials it may require. During the duration of the contract the company shall have the exclusive privilege of transportation, and the power to establish rates, collect fares, etc. The company may import duty free every necessary for the construction of the road or for the maintenance of the men employed upon it. The government will protect with its full force the construction, preservation, and security of the work. The fulfillment of the contract at the stipulated time is guaranteed under certain penalties to be borne by the contractor.

The Company contract to carry the Mexican mails free of charge, as also the troops, etc., of the General Government or of the States. The national property is to be transported for one fourth rates, and the metals, agricultural and industrial products of the Republic shall be transported for 25 per cent less than the usual rates.

The contract to subsist for fifty years, during which time the Mexican Government is to receive twenty per cent of the net revenue, and at its expiration, to enter into full and absolute possession of the road with all its appurtenances and necessary machinery. The Government shall be considered a stockholder, and have a one-third power in the direction.

Foreigners who become concerned in the mixed company, either as stockholders or under any other title which may give them a right to take part in it, to participate in its proceeds, or claim any of its concessions, shall have no greater rights than Mexicans. All questions of this nature, and such as may arise in regard to the acquisition, preservation or loss of stock, or rights in the said road, shall be decided by the proper national courts in conformity to law—the company to discourage any attempts at smuggling—to erect no forts, and transport no armed men without express authority from the Government.

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